

# Newport

ESTABLISHED JUNE 12, 1758.

Volume XCIL.

## Poetry.

From the Knickerbocker.

**NAPPING IN THE CARS.**

The car was full of passengers,  
I can't recall the number;  
I just sat awaked from  
An unrefreshing slumber.  
When a body who sit facing me,  
Directly met my eye,  
But turned away immediately,  
And smiled—I know not why.

When youthful folks, who strangers are,  
Are seated face to face,  
In the silence of a railroad car—  
All grave and formal place—  
Their winking eyes will contract  
By some strong fascination,  
And can keep their faces straight,  
Till they dieing with vexation.

Simpletons they doubtless are,  
Whose mouths are always stretching,  
But the gristleath mirth of maidens' eyes  
And dimpled cheeks is catching;  
First she laughed, and then I laughed—  
I couldn't say what at;

Then she looked grave, and I looked grave,  
And then she laughed at me.

She intended to suppress her mirth,  
But couldn't hold it half in,  
For she had crept behind a book,  
She almost died laughing;  
This pointed when she found her lips  
Determined on a smile,  
But 'twas very plain the pretty rogue  
Was laughing all the while.

Then happily the moments flew,  
To me, at least of course,  
Though when she saw me smiling too,  
It made the matter worse,  
And when, at last, I left the car,  
I caught her laughing eye,  
And had one more good grin before  
I drove myself away.

"Mine inn!" I sought a saddened mood,  
And with feelings of regret;  
Those bellows, I felt assured,  
I could find no rest;  
And when arrived, value in hand,  
I passed—can't tell why—  
Before a mirror on a stand,  
And gazed with curious eye.

My coat was tattered half round or more,  
And shocked I was to find  
That my hat was badly jammed before,  
And the rim turned up behind!  
Then while in haste my room I sought,  
I swore along the stairs,  
That I would not again be caught  
A-napping in the cars.

## CURIOS RHYMES.

Is earth, sexton?—A place to dig graves,  
Is earth, rich man?—A place to work slaves,  
Is earth, grey horse?—A place to grow old,  
Is earth, mud?—A place to dig gold,  
Is earth, schoolboy?—A place for my play,  
Is earth, seamstress?—A place where I weep,  
Is earth, chamberlain?—A good place to sleep,  
Is earth, soldier?—A place for a battle,  
Is earth, shepherd?—A place to raise cattle,  
Is earth, widow?—A place of true sorrow,  
Is earth, tradesman?—I'll tell you to-morrow,  
Is earth, sick man?—The noblest to me,  
Is earth, sailor?—My home is the sea,  
Is earth, statesman?—A place to win fame,  
Is earth, monarch?—For your realm it is given,  
Is earth, Christian?—The gateway of Heaven.

## LOQUACULTURE.

### SHEEP.

We have been in a small field of Jerome's past, of raising a small field of Jerome's artichokes, for spring feed for ewes

the lambing season. These produce largely, and are worth as much or more than potatoes for sheep. The tops of the turnips grew thick and high, and when they fall or are trodden down by the cattle, which are generally turned on to them in the early part of winter, they afford a sufficient protection to the root to keep it from freezing, unless the winter is unusually severe, and the field bleak and exposed. In the spring, when it is desirable to commence feeding, a plough run through the field in parallel but separate lands, so that two furrows shall meet on the same day, and thereby cover up the roots that have not been turned up. The sheep soon learn to follow and greedily devour all the artichokes that present the least point to the surface, and even dig after them. Several

arrows, according to the number of sheep to be fed, are thus daily turned, until the field is all gone over, when it is harrowed, which again brings out many more of the roots. Then again the plow succeeds as before, and again the harrow, until three or four successive plowings and harrowings bring out all the roots that it is desirable to take from the land, leaving enough seed, (as will always be found to be the case, even after the most searching endeavors) to get all the roots, for the next year's crop.

The experience of one of your Committee, has taught him that there is scarcely a weed that grows on the road side or by the farm house, that does not afford nourishing and healthy food for sheep. It is undoubtedly better for the farmer to keep his grounds clean of weeds, but as long as they are suffered to grow, it is certainly well to turn them to a good acre, charlock, make excusable, wild wormwood, &c., all smartweed, &c., all curveweed that grows for sheep, if well of that sheep and pen vines and bean.

It is said by some writer, that we now call to mind, that smartweed is exceedingly healthy for cattle, and is to any farmer five dollars per hundred pounds in reasonable proportions to mount of his stock. We have no whatever, that if farmers were generally as careful to gather into their hay all weeds that grow around the walls and yards of their farms, as they are to

care for it, that much sickness in

## SELECTED TALES.

**The Guerrilla Chief of Erlau.**

The history of Hungary during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries is like the diary of a lighthouse, filled with accounts of storms and devastations, on the one hand caused by the united wrath of two mighty elements, on the other, by the furious passions of man; even more lasting and destructive in their effects than the most fearful hurricane.

The Hungarian nation received from Providence the honorable but very difficult mission—the defence of the Christian religion against the fanaticism of the East, and the preservation of civilization against the encroachments of the barbarians of the North.

In the long struggle for these, two of the noblest pillars of humanity, the Hungarians fully proved their vital power and their heroic descent; and, under circumstances of the greatest peril, showed themselves worthy of their gigantic task. The more uncertain the contest, the more eagerly the Hungarians rushed into it. They knew that they had often overthrown an enemy ten times as strong as themselves; and they felt that the death of a free warrior was preferable to disgraceful submission. Thus they fought and fell, and shed their heart's blood on the bulwarks of civilization, while other nations enjoyed the fruits of their hard toil.

Their losses during that melancholy period were innumerable. Not a family in the land but what had to mourn one or more of its members as martyrs to liberty. There was no field, no mountain, no town, which had not witnessed a more or less bloody encounter. Every space was hallowed by some glorious deed—by some sorrowful event. Thus it is very natural, that in the otherwise cheerful character of the people, the memory of gloomy time became indelibly impressed. Their national songs and sayings are saddened by the chill breaths of history, and in their sweet melodies the moans of the dying are classic.

As a punishment for the loss of the convoy, a heavy contribution was levied on the town of Gyongyos, and at the same time, to insult the inhabitants in their most sacred feelings, the Pasha commanded the delivery of twelve of their most beautiful daughters for the harem of the Pasha of Buda. The consternation and the wrath of the poor towas-people at this two-fold outrage knew no bounds; but, conscious of their weakness, they submitted to the sentence, and as neither entreaties nor promises could soften the inflexible Turkish commander, presented their girls for selection to the officer sent for that purpose from Erlau, that the infuriated Irma sent a strong army to Gyongyos, and ordered a hot pursuit after the bold Guerrilla Chief; so that Leikem, for a time, had no favorable opportunity of quitting his inaccessible

victor. Had not their unshaken love for freedom strengthened their spirit and cheered them after every defeat, they must have succumbed at last under the overwhelming strength of their enemies.

None of the many evils that befel this country cut deeper into the national being of Hungary, none had so bad a reversion on the development of its culture and industry, as the domination of the Turks. The conquerors treated the vanquished with great ferocity, plundered their land, and dragged the unfortunate inhabitants into lasting slavery. Hundreds of thousands perished thus in the distant East, and thousands of villages disappeared entirely under the devastating footsteps of these fanatic barbarians.

Leikem speedily received this dreadful intelligence. With the quickness of thought he determined to prevent the maidens from being carried off; but at the first moment he was quite at a loss to devise a plan likely to prove successful against the numerous garrison of Gyongyos. In the midst of this dilemma he was interrupted by the arrival of a messenger from his uncle, the Superior of a Monastery of Carmelites in that neighborhood, summoning the chief to an immediate conference, which Leikem did not delay attending to, knowing his uncle, who had already often assisted him with good advice during his expeditions, to be a wise and patriotic man.

He found him in great trouble as to the fate of the unfortunate town. The monk conjured Leikem, by his Christian faith and love for his country now to prove what enthusiasm the Hungarian was capable of in defending his rights and his countrywomen. He then proposed to him to go to the town dressed as a monk, and there to agree upon a scheme with the inhabitants.—

The first part of this proposal was easily effected, as a few hours before Dulo, the father of Irma, had sent to the monastery for a priest to pray for his daughter who was then dangerously ill. Leikem was at first quite overcome at this sad information but, commanding his feelings, he declared his readiness to comply with the wish of his uncle. He hastily put on a cowl, and left the monastery, mounted upon a mule. He had the good fortune to pass the Turkish outposts unremarked, and arrived, at the dusk of the evening, accompanied by Dulo's messenger, in Gyongyos.

With the capuchin drawn over his head, Leikem entered Irma's room. She was much changed during the few weeks that had elapsed since he saw her. She was so exhausted that the pretended monk had to bend over her to catch her whispered words. He could not long carry on his disguise, and exclaimed with all the fervor of his heart, "I am not a monk, Irma, but thy warrior, and am come to cure and save thee; for as long as I live, thou shalt not fall into the power of the infidels!" At the sound of that voice, the tone of which she had not forgotten, the girl thought she dreamed; but again looking into his truthful, manly face, she saw that all was a happy reality, and she seemed to live anew.

The Guerrilla Chief disclosed his secret and

thrown under the walls of Vienna, began to grow pale in Hungary, the chief of the Erlau guerrillas was a young and fiery patriot, named Leikem. He constantly harassed the Garrison of Hatvan, Szolok, and other places, capturing their convoys and defeating their troops. On one occasion he carried out a very successful expedition; he unexpectedly fell upon, and seized a convoy in Gyongyos, on its way from Erlau to Buda, and cut down the whole escort.

At the beginning of the engagement, as Leikem attacked the Turks in the streets of the town, he heard a cry for help from one of the houses; he leaped off his horse, pressed into the house, and there found a Turkish soldier ill-treating a Hungarian girl; with a stroke of his flashing sword he split the coward's head, and liberated her from his grasp. Exhausted and subdued by terror, the girl lay senseless on the ground. Leikem soon restored her to consciousness; she was the very type of Hungarian beauty, with black eyes and hair, the charming expression of her face heightened by the gleam of gratitude. To the young man she seemed the fairest of all the maidens he ever beheld. The girl, too, on recovering, found her deliverer just as she in her lively fancy had painted a true Hungarian hero—tall, stately, with sparkling eyes, the terror of the enemy, and the friend and willing protector of the helpless and unhappy.

In Hungary love soon takes root, increasing with a rapid and marvellous growth. The young man remained but a short time with the maiden, still it sufficed to fill their heart with a feeling not easily effaced. Leikem left the girl, whose name was Irma, with a promise of soon returning, but that promise was more easily made than fulfilled; for scarcely had the news of the loss of the costly convoy reached Erlau, than the infuriated Pasha sent a strong army to Gyongyos, and ordered a hot pursuit after the bold Guerrilla Chief; so that Leikem, for a time, had no favorable opportunity of quitting his inaccessible

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After midnight, when all was quiet, the sentinel at the door of the house where the maidens rested, had been more vigilant, might have heard the opening of a window above his head, and seen a human form cautiously commencing descending. The sentinel, however, dreaming perhaps of Mohammed's paradise, remarked neither the slight noise, nor the approaching figure, which, by degrees, glided down the high wall, till it stood like a menacing shadow behind him. Here a heavy fall was heard, followed by a dull groan, sounding as if it came from out the earth; then all became quiet as before. The sentinel was now eleven other inmates descended, not one of them looking like gentle maidens; in that of the first, who killed the guard, the Guerrilla Chief was easily recognized. He gave his command hastily and in a suppressed voice; and, after leaving two men at the door of the house, vanished with the rest into the dark and deserted street, leading to the eastgate. There they surprised the small guard with equal agility, and cut them down before they could even think of resistance. But in spite of the quick and cautious proceeding of the Hungarians, they could not execute their plan without detection. The gun of the Turk was discharged, and the alarm-drum soon re-echoed from every quarter of the place.

No time was now to be lost; the gate was forced open with all speed, the drawbridge let down, and Leikem gave a shrill whistle, and on its being repeated at a distance from the walls, in a short time a band of 150 brave men rushed through the open gate into the fortress. Leikem placing himself at their head, led them to a decisive attack on the barracks, where the Turks, roused by the increasing alarm, might, if their overwhelming numbers, have become more and more formidable. In the market-place, where the dwelling of the commander and the barracks stood, the Hungarians met the mass of the garrison.

Leikem's irresistible charge, and the death of the Pasha, who fell at the beginning of the engagement, soon disengaged the Turks, and after a short and bloody massacre, the soldiers surrendered to the mercy of the victorious Hungarians. The garrison still numbered six hundred men, who were greatly surprised to find that, instead of an army they were conquered only by a small band. It will be easily surmised, that instead of the supposed maidens Leikem and eleven of his men, disguised in female attire, formed the party so carefully escorted to the fortress, which was then dangerously ill. Leikem was at first quite overcome at this sad information but, commanding his feelings, he declared his readiness to comply with the wish of his uncle. He hastily put on a cowl, and left the monastery, mounted upon a mule. He had the good fortune to pass the Turkish outposts unremarked, and arrived, at the dusk of the evening, accompanied by Dulo's messenger, in Gyongyos.

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# Mercury.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1854.

## HISTORICAL.

A HISTORY OF BRENTON'S NECK, FROM 1638, WITH INCIDENTS RELATIVE TO THE SETTLEMENT OF NEWPORT, AND THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

BY ELIZABETH G. BRENTON, OF NEWPORT, R. I.

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they relinquished the hope of commanding a settlement where nature seemed to defy the power of man. It was then unanimously decided to return to the western harbor, and locate a town where Newport now stands. The tall forest trees which luxuriantly grew from the bottom to the summit of the hill, were first cut away, and then coming downward to marshy ground, made impenetrable by low brush, the work was suspended by order of the corporation, until they could plan some way to pursue their object, when one day a canoe approached the shore near Coasters Harbor where Nicholas Easton, Wm. Brewster, and Thomas Hazard were standing, one of the three addressed the Indians and very pleasantly inquired what they would take to clear that swamp; and after some moments silence one of the Indians replied, "if you will give me your coat, the place shall have the land made clear." The coat was given, and having large brass buttons upon it, the Indian cut them off, and putting them on a string he tied a knot between each, and placed them round his neck, for an ornament. The Indians soon after fired the swamp, and by the assistance of the whites, it was in time cleared and filled in with gravel and sand, and thus, after much labor, made sufficiently firm for building lots.

In 1638, May 11th, the corporation empowered Mr. Jeffey, William Dyer, and John Clarke, to lay out the grounds for the Town to be called Newport, several persons being present who wished to build. Thames street was first laid down, one mile in length, and the lots measured off, first on the Parade, and then extending in a southerly direction, thus crossed Thames street, and extended quite to the water, west; and most buildings were, at that time, made to face the Bay, the owners fearing no desire to have their prospect intercepted, their habitations were placed very near the street, giving a full view of the scenery, which was indeed at that period very picturesque. Brenton's Point, and with a serpentine road along the margin, where often was seen the goat and the deer, and even then the crafts, though small, always anchored within the harbor, although the landing place was on a point of land a little north of the Long Wharf, where at low tide, a heavy post had been sunk, and large stones placed around it, forming a ledge, which was made to extend quite to the land. Here the fishing boats were fastened, for want of better accommodation, and when going to attend to them, it was said, "I am going to the Point," from this that part of the town took its name. The cause of Thames street being so narrow is here fully explained, no expectations were entertained of having buildings on the west side, and no room left for that purpose. But as the town increased, and navigation commenced, wharves were made by the owners of the habitations, each for himself, who could sit at his window, and observe all the movements of the vessels, and those engaged therein. But the ebb and flow of the tide, caused vessels often to get aground, in consequence of which, the wharves, from time to time, were carried farther into the Bay to find deeper water, which, after many years, gave room for houses and stores. William Brenton's lot of land commenced on the back street, and extended west quite to the Bay. On the north, it bounded Mary street, and on the south it included the house afterwards owned and occupied by Mr. George Hazard, first Mayor of the City. This lot was partially inclosed, a spot for the building designated, and trees planted on each side, forming a wide avenue quite to the water being intersected or crossed by Thames street. And thus it stood for several years.

In 1638, William Brenton had taken possession of the Peninsular called Brenton's Neck, the boundary of which went in a straight line from the Lime Rocks, east, forming the northern boundary of Rocky lane, and extended quite to the sea-shore on every side. In this was comprised over two thousand acres of land, of the richest soil, and presenting the most picturesque scene, diversified with hills, valleys, bays, and ponds, fields adorned with most luxuriant grass, pitting rocks fringed with rich foliage, mingled with wild flowers, trees of superior growth, the hemlock, spruce, and cedar, the oak, maple and chestnut, crowning the summit of the hills; and east of the little cove, shadows of the majestic oak were reflected in the mirrored surface which smoothly rested around the rocky base that sustained them.

Now called Washington Square. <sup>†</sup> Now Fort Vose. <sup>‡</sup> Now Spring street. <sup>§</sup> Now called the New Lane.

Ennis in these we live. The discovery of Gaul in those whom we least expected to be perfect, is always a sad temptation to injustice. Our vanity is concerned; we have deceived ourselves but do not acknowledge it, and insist on being much more than we are. And we do not care that others are more than we are, and that a person who is equally good, is not as good as we are. And when we are told that we are not as good as we are, we are angry. And we do not care that others are more than we are, and that a person who is equally good, is not as good as we are. And when we are told that we are not as good as we are, we are angry. And we do not care that others are more than we are, and that a person who is equally good, is not as good as we are. And when we are told that we are not as good as we are, we are angry. And we do not care that others are more than we are, and that a person who is equally good, is not as good as we are. And when we are told that we are not as good as we are, we are angry. And we do not care that others are more than we are, and that a person who is equally good, is not as good as we are. And

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### BY THEAILS.

The Cunard steamship "Africa," Capt. Harrison, left Liverpool about 14 o'clock, P.M., on Saturday, July 30th, and arrived at New York at 7:30 o'clock, A.M., Thursday evening.

The ship *I. Z.*, of New York, for Liverpool, was burned at sea, July 7th, lost 42, ton. 62. The captain and all hands were saved by the ship *Ebenezer*, at Liverpool. The ship *Roger Kelley* also went to her assistance. The cause of the fire was spontaneous combustion.

The Turkish difficulty is considered settled, although the Czar's acceptance of the proposal is not announced. His answer is daily expected, and till received, nothing definite can be known.

The crops in Great Britain, on the whole, are good. In Ireland satisfactory. No potato rot.

From France there is no news. Correspondents say that the opening of the French ports to the import of bread stuffs is more to quiet anxiety than from any fear of scarcity.

Christians of Spain, in Paris, intriguing they say, to marry her daughter to Prince Napoleon, and set the young couple up as King and Queen of Mexico, or any South American State that will accept them.

The grape disease is feared in Portugal. It is reported that England is negotiating with Denmark to obtain command of the entrance of the Baltic, if war arises with Russia.

It is feared that breadstuffs will be short in Italy this year.

It was rumored at Constantinople that the United States were negotiating to purchase the port of Marmarizzi.

The Russians were quiet in the principalities.

The Costa affair remained unchanged. The *St. Louis* had left Smyrna. Two Austrian frigates had arrived.

The fates seem determined that the United States shall pick a quarrel with Austria. A dispatch from Smyrna, July 15th, state that the day preceding, a Hungarian refugee, whose name is not reported, arrived there from Rovinj, where he is said to have been the cause of disturbances not unlike the recent Smyrna riots. This man, having gone on board a steamer belonging to the Austrian Lloyd's, was arrested by the Captain, in name of the Consul of Austria, and was informed that he would be carried to Trieste.

The Hungarian protested against the measure, and, taking advantage of a momentary carelessness of his captors, jumped into the sea, whence he was rescued by a boat and conveyed to the Consul of the United States, who at once took him under his protection, and compelled the Austrian captain to give up the wife and children of the fugitive.

The Sultan, as the head of the Mahometan faith, is about to issue a Manifesto to all believers in Mahomet, setting forth the unjust demands of Russia, and calling for the aid of the faithful.

FRANCE.—The Paris Moniteur contains a decree dividing France into nine "conscriptions."

The ruins of the Chateau of Nemilly, near Paris, are to be put up for sale definitely on the 27th August next. They will form fourteen lots, which will be disposed of separately. The price fixed is 200,000 francs, the soul of the Emperor's father, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, ex-King of Holland, who died July 26, 1846. The Emperor, Empress, and Court, were present at the service.

It is said that the camp at Helfant is to be removed to the spot where the famous camp of Boulogne of Napoleon I. stood.

Since the attempt to assassinate the emperor at the Opera Comique, neither the Emperor nor Empress had gone to a public theatre, but had arranged a series of representations at the private theatres of the nation, the first taking place at St. Cloud.

## CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The steamer *Star of the West*, with San Francisco papers of July 16, arrived at New York Wednesday.

She has about 400 passengers, and \$337,000 in specie on freight, and about \$500,000 in funds of passengers.

She connects with the steamer *Brother Jonathan*, which left San Francisco at 3 o'clock on the evening of the 16th.

The mail steamer *John L. Stephens*, left San Francisco on the morning of the 16th for Panama, with \$1,500,000 in gold on freight.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The clipper ship *Stag Horn* got under way early yesterday morning for China, but in consequence of a number of the crew being unfit for work, she was compelled to anchor off the *Possidonia*. She will probably proceed to sea early this morning. Intelligence has reached here that Capt. Love of the *Rangers*, has captured the brother of the notorious robber Joaquin, who has promised to conduct his captor to the outlaws. Large numbers of the robbers were reported to be concealed in the mountains back of San Juan and near the Tuolumne valley. The steamer *Uncle Sam* had been lost on the Colorado.

A fire occurred at San Francisco on the 4th of July, on Weller, Clay and Kearny streets. Loss about \$15,000.

It is reported that a title to one-half of San Francisco has been found among the archives at Monterey. Don Jose Yves Lemontier is the lucky owner of course. Cannot one to half the State be found in the same place? or, if it is not agreeable to do things by halves, let it be for the whole at once.

A trader named Ivory Ellis, from Massachusetts, was killed by the Indians, near Cold Spring.

In San Francisco, the Sheriff had issued a summons for the principal merchants to appear at his office on a general arrest, consequent upon their refusal to pay the commission Tax. The merchants had employed counsel to defend them.

The Indians of the Baptist Society in San Francisco had formed a Ladies Relief Society to advise with and help those coming from abroad. A large number of fire proofs sermons, and been finished in San Francisco and were to be sold for \$450 to \$2000 a month. In addition to these structures were two large churches and the U.S. Marine Hospital.

Williams Waldo has been nominated for Governor by the Wing Convention.

The smallpox is raging inguidly in Honolulu.

The mail from the Great Salt Lake arrived at Sacramento on the 18th of June. Hon. Justice Read arrived at Great Salt Lake on June 18th, and took the oath of office. The Mormon settlement was prospering, and the agricultural affairs of the people looked promising.

The clipper ship *Canton Pigot*, having sailed from San Fran., with a portion of the cargo on board, for \$300.

**THE CHINESE ARMY.**—Travellers agree in describing the Chinese Army as one of the most extraordinary things in the world, and that the most faithful description cannot convey an adequate idea of the Celestial warriors, pigtails, fans and all. "The ear of my pigtail in China," says M. Paul Perney, Apostolic Missionary to Tonkin-Tchee, "the Mahomedans of Yun-Nan, a numerous party, turned out en masse to oppose the authority of the Mandarins. For the purpose of reducing them to order the Gov. General in Chief hastily called to him and the military of the province uniformly placed under his jurisdiction. I witnessed a grand corps of auxiliaries with the General-in-Chief. The latter was in a very elegant litter carried on the shoulders of men.

The weather is very changeable here—the days are very hot and the nights are very cold. The dysentery and influenza are very bad here, and a great many die of them. It is a miserable country to live in; in the day you are worried with flies and in the night with fleas. In America it is fashionable for ladies to wear veils, but men wear them here to keep the flies out of their eyes. You will often see men with their eyes swollen up.

The William Frothingham and the Ocean Eagle have arrived. Three men were killed last week by the dirt falling on them; they came out by the ship Magnolia. There was a man named Campbell starved to death in Melbourne last week; he came in the Frothingham. I would not advise any man to come out here that is doing well at home. You may read the newspapers and see the large amounts from the diggings, but you little know how many thousands there are to dig; it will not average half an ounce to each man per week. If I was in New York, and could only have a bird's-eye view of the diggings, I would never leave it again. It is a complete gull to get people out here, and thousands run the day they ever came. If you were to come you would break your heart in one month. I would advise all young men to stay at home, if they know when they are doing well. I can only pay the postage to England—that costs sixpence; you will have to pay to England when you write I remain, SAMUEL STEEL.

**GOLD IN OREGON.**—We find the following statements in a letter from Capt. Wm. Tichenor, at Port Orford, Oregon Territory, and published in the *Newark Advertiser*. The letter is dated March 1st:

"I am now washing out gold at the rate of ten dollars an hour. Two others by the side of me, with the assistance of a squaw, (for an Indian man is not worth his food) are making \$50 a day. We will have thousands of inhabitants here in a few months, as gold is everywhere in this vicinity. All the soldiers in the garrison are at work making from \$20 a day upwards, but none less than \$16. No person would work for the gold, until my partner tried, and after two or three hours work he was offered \$25 for what was in his mine, which he took. The next day he worked about four hours, and again sold his sand for \$40. On investigation it was found that he sold \$60 worth of gold for \$25, and \$80 worth for \$40. We have taken out \$80 worth in two hours and forty minutes, and then let escape \$40 worth. This was the first mining done here, and now it is ascertained that it will yield a rich reward everywhere along the beach."

**KENTISH GUARDS.**—We are informed that we were in error yesterday in stating that this is the oldest chartered Military Company in the State of Rhode Island—1741. To the Guards, however, is to be awarded the honor of having sent into the revolutionary service, state or continental, as officers, a very large majority of the names upon those roll in 1776. And in 1842, when the State was threatened with all the horrors of a civil war, the Guards nobly responded to the call of duty, and turned out with full ranks for the defence of law and order and the institutions of their native State.—*N. B. Mercury*.

**THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.**—The United States squadron, under the command of Commodore Perry, consisting of the steam frigate *Susquehanna*, Com. Buchanan; the steam frigate *Mississippi*, Com. Lee; and the sloop-of-war *Plymouth*, Capt. John Kelly, were at last accounts, May 7, in the harbor at Shanghai. The squadron was expected to sail shortly for Japan, to be joined there by the other vessels. Commodore Perry is accompanied by Dr. S. Williams, of Canton, as Interpreter. The present owner, Mr. W. H. Stage, has presented a pair which was plucked from this venerable tree this morning.—*Examiner*.

**THE STEVENS PEAK TREE.**—The pear tree which was planted by Governor Stevens, two hundred and six years ago, on the spot which has since become the corner of Thirteenth street and Third avenue, is still flourishing and fragrant. The present owner, Mr. W. H. Stage, has presented a pair which was plucked from this venerable tree this morning.—*Examiner*.

**NOW AND THEN.**—Thirty-five years ago we came to Ohio, and in doing so we passed through what was then called the "four mile woods," this side of Buffalo. It then took an entire day, and until after night, to pass this four mile mud-hole. In the excursion last week we passed over the same ground in five minutes.

Thirty-five years ago it took me forty-two days to travel six hundred miles, and now the journey is made in less than that many hours.—*Twelfth Dem.*

**THE GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY.**—The Mackarel Fishery, &c., St. John, N. B., papers of the 8th inst are received. A letter from Prince Edward's Island says that "fishes have been raged in the woods fairly during the past week. Some farmers have lost houses, barns, fences and all their crops, and very few have escaped without losing some of their fencing and gates. A great number of sheep have been lost; in fact the extent of all the damage done cannot yet be ascertained."

The *Miramichi Gleaner* says that Mackarel are abundant there, and the fishery generally, though not an extraordinary one, is decidedly better than last season.

**WASHINGTON, Aug. 8th.**—The intelligence received from the fishing grounds creates considerable restlessness. Some fifteen or twenty vessels have arrived from Gloucester, Mass., Newcastle, N. H., and Kittery, Me., with muskets, cutlasses, broadsides, pikes and sabres, determined to fight it out at the wharves and employ their men on shore, and invested their money in new movements. The western people are said to be satisfied with reciprocity, but are all in arms against the registry of British vessels to control the coasting trade. It seems the fishermen are certainly armed, reports the *Advertiser*.

**NEW YORK.**—The physicians thought at one time it was rotted out, the first patients having recovered; but we bear to-day it has made its appearance in several places there, and produced several deaths. As he could not swim, one of the boys attempted to drown when he was drowned. Many cases of drowning occur in this way. Boys should always cling to the body, not the neck, which produces strangulation. He was a promising boy; both of his parents were on the bank when he was found, 30 minutes after he went down.

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## SPECIAL NOTICES

### C. POISONING.

Thousands of Parents who use Vermilion, castor oil, Calomel, &c., are not aware, at a while they appear to benefit the patient, are actually laying the foundations for a series of painful diseases, salvation, loss of health, weakness of limbs, &c.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Hobenack's Medicines, to which we hope the attention of all directly interested in the health of their Children's health, in particular Complaints and all disorders arising from use of a bilious type, should make use of the genuine medicine, Hobenack's Liver Pills, &c., &c. We ask for Hobenack's full strength Liver Pill, & observe that has the signature of the Proprietor, J. S. HOBENACK, as none else are genuine.

To the Dear Reader.—Henry Kirk White addressing that herb that writes.

A sweet-scented flower, wher' wond to bloom

Tell me where it grows, tell me where it grows,

Let me have a sprig, let me have a sprig,

So soft the sweet perfume,

Come! then shall my joy minister now!

Diminish the part was used of, the many vic-

ties of this herb, but the discovery of one rare

quality was reserved for later times. Combined

with Castor Oil, it heals the last hair and ever

knows that the mixture is unparalleled for elegance

and utility. Try it.

Lecture fees \$65.00; Matriculation, \$5; Graduation, \$15.

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**GORTON ANDERSON'S  
AMBROSIAL INVIGORATOR  
FOR THE HAIR.**

FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING AND BEAUTIFYING the Hair; a safe and never failing remedy for all diseases of the scalp; a certain exterminator of dandruff and scurf, and preventive of baldness, grey hair, &c. The Inventor and Proprietor of this valuable article has for years been engaged in the study of the Hair, cutting and dressing, and had many opportunities of becoming thoroughly acquainted with all that relates to it. His attention has been constantly drawn to the study of the condition of the Hair under the varying circumstances produced by climate, age, disease, &c., and he has in his private practice, for some years, used the invaluable preparation which, at the request of many of his most highly influential and respectable patrons, he now offers to the public. Indeed, the numerous applications from customers at a distance, as well as in their neighborhood, have compelled him to prepare large quantities of the same.

**AMBROSIAL INVIGORATOR,** and it is now offered to the world, with the assurance that both for gentlemen and ladies it is unequalled, for utility and economy by any Hair preparation in the universe.

Ladies will find the AMBROSIAL a great addition to the Toilet, both on account of its delicate and agreeable perfume, and the great facilities it affords in dressing the Hair, which when moist with the Ambrosial, can be dressed in any required style, as to preserve its place. When used on the hair, however, it lays the foundation for a good head of Hair.

The Ambrosial Invigorator will keep the Hair moist longer than any oil, and is warranted to give universal satisfaction in all cases, when properly used.

For sale wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, 103 Thames street, Newport, R. I. A liberal discount will be made to those who purchase it for sale. Single bottles, 25 cents, accompanied with full directions for its use, together with a trousseau in its formation, character and diseases of the Hair.

April 9.—6m. GORTON ANDERSON.

**THE WONDER OF THE AGE!**



FOR the cure of Sot Rheum, Erysipelas, Club-blains, Chapped or Cracked Hands, Burns & Scalds, Cuts, Wounds of any kind; Flux; Inflammation of the Breast; Bites of Insects; Old Sores; all kind of breaking out and Sores on children; Sore Lips, Pimples on the Face, and all diseases of the Skin.

For particular small hills accompanying each Box.

20,000 boxes sold in New England the past year, and gave universal satisfaction.

The great secret of the popularity of this salve lies in the fact that it accomplishes all it is recommended to do; and that I do not recommend it to cure anything, but what from the nature of the ingredients, it is to alleviate, while the applications of the kind are recommended, to cure every disease that human flesh is heir to, from Consumption down to the bite of a flea; when, in fact, all the medical properties they contain are in the hand-bills, and the thousands of fictitious certificates published in their praise.

I invite those troubled with the above complaints, (particularly Sot Rheum,) to take a box and try it— you will not fail satisfied, return it if you like, and I will refund your money.

N. B.—I have a hundred of testimonials to show any one who feels disposed to call on me and satisfy himself of the virtues of the Ointment. Prepared and sold by MUNROE TERREL.

Nantucket, Conn.

To whom all Orders should be addressed, Sold also by the principal Druggists and Country Merchants generally. Price 25 cents.

WHOLESALE DRUGS.—C. V. CLECKNER & CO., No. 81, Barclay St., New York, & P. & T. BOSTON AGENTS.—Hazard & Caswell; C. G. MANDY; E. B. IRISH, Newport, Rhode Island.

Portsmouth.

March 5.—1y.

**SUMMER ARRANGEMENT**

FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, ALBANY,  
NEW YORK, & STONINGTON.

To Commence on Monday, June 13, 1853.

THE Steamer PERRY, Capt. Woolsey, will run between New- port and Providence, connecting twice a day with cars for the above named places, leaving Newport for Providence at 5 A. M. and 4 P. M. and leaving Providence for Newport at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Newport and Boston via Providence and Boston Railroad.

Passengers by taking the steamer PERRY, at Newport at 5 A. M. will arrive in Boston at 10 A. M.

Leaving Boston at 12:30 A. M. arrive at Newport at 10:45 A. M. Leaving Newport at 1:30 P. M. arrive at Boston at 4 P. M. Leaving Boston at 4 p. m. arrive at Newport at 4:45 p. m.

Newport, Worcester, and Albany, via Providence and Worcester and Western Railroads.

Passengers leaving Newport at 5 a. m. connect at Worcester with the express train for New York, and Albany, arriving at either place the same afternoon, or by leaving New York and Albany in the morning, may arrive at Newport the same evening.

Passengers leaving Newport at 1:30 p. m. connect at Worcester with the express train, and arrive in Albany the same day.

Newport, Stonington, New London, Norwich, and Hartford, via Providence & Stonington Railroad.

Passengers leaving Newport at 5 a. m. take the accommodation train at Providence for Stonington and the other above named places at 8 a. m.

Passenger and their baggage transported free of charge between the boat and cars at Providence and Worcester and Western Railroads.

Fares.

From Newport and Boston \$1.50

From Boston to Albany \$1.50

From Boston to Worcester \$1.50

From Boston to New York \$1.50

Breakfast on board the boat. June 18.

**REMOVAL!!**

**NEW STORE & NEW GOODS.**

**STEPHEN HAMMETT,**

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

**READY MADE CLOTHING**

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION, would inform his customers and the public in general that he has removed from No. 212 to the new and spacious store.

**NO. 174 THAMES STREET,**

(a few doors North of the United States Hotel,) where a full and complete assortment of Fashionable Ready Made Clothing and Furnishing goods of every description has just been received and may at all times be found on exhibition.

Grateful for past favors, he hopes by attention to his business to merit the favor of his customers. All work warranted not to fail until worn out.

April 17, 1852.

Agents for Newport, HAZARD & CASWELL.

BOSTON.

NEWPORT, JAMES PRICE, Esq.

**ESTATE OF ELIZABETH MURPHY.**

THE SUBSCRIBERS having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of Newport, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of

**ELIZABETH MURPHY.**

now of Newport, single, dead, and six months from the 18th instant, being allowed for her purpose we will meet at the Office of Robert H. Stanton on Wednesday 21st September and 15th January next, ensuing at 2 o'clock P. M. to decide upon such claims as may be presented to us or either of us.

JOSEPH SHERMAN,  
GEORGE BURDICK,  
ROBERT H. STANTON,

The Subscriber having been named Executor of the will of said Elizabeth Murphy and having given bond according to law to the Court of Probate of Newport, requests persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to Newport, July 23. JAMES PRICE, Esq.

Court of Probate, Newport, July 18, 1853.

**WILLIAM STEVENS** administrator with the will annexed on the estate of

**ELIZABETH READ,**

late of Newport deceased, presents his final account with the Court, and having been approved is to be served and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Clerk's Office of this Court on Monday the 15th day of August next at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is ordered to be given therefor for 3 successive weeks in the Newport Mercury.

July 23. B. R. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

**HENRY H. YOUNG,**

—DEALER IN—

**WEST INDIA GOODS, CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, SMOKED PROVISIONS;**

Flour, Sugar, Tea, Wines, Fruit, Ham, Corn and Principe Cigars, Pine Oil & Fluid.

Confidential, Fancy Goods, &c. &c.

No. 68 & 69 Thorne-street, corner Parade, opposite Brick Market.

Goods sold at a moderate profit and sent to any part of the town free.

**CITY VARIETY STORE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER has in connection with his Saddle, Harness and Trunk Manufactury, a large and splendid assortiment of Toys and fancy Goods, which will be sold at a low rate, also Wooden and Willow ware, of all descriptions which will be kept constantly on hand at all seasons of the year to which the attention of the public is invited.

FRANCIS STANHOPE,

June 18. Corner Spring & Touro streets.

**TAKE NOTICE.**

**COOKING STOVES** of all the new patterns

**BAY STATE, MAY FLOWER, PERFECT UNION BROWNE'S COAL STOVES, &c. &c. No. 91 THAMES-street.**

Jan. 1, 1852.

**W. BROWNELL,**

**NEW STRAW BONNETS,**

now opening at

A. SHERMAN'S, 261 Thames Street.

COMPRISING a greater variety of Styles than ever before offered, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

April 3.

**RANGES.**

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully gives notice

that he will furnish in connection with his Plumbing business, the following Approved Ranges: American, Metropolitan, Ports, Beebe's, Burrow's and Stinson's, on a grand scale, at a very reasonable price.

N. M. CHAFEE,

256 Thames Street.

**MILLINERY.**

A RICH ASSORTMENT OF

TEXTILES,

AND OTHER

**MILLINERY GOODS,**

OPENING THIS DAY AT

A. SHERMAN'S, 261 Thames street.

**BONNETS.**

JUST RECEIVED AT NO. 98 THAMES ST.

two-mens Ladie's and Misses Straw Bonnets. Also a few French Lace Bonnets (Ladies) of Rock pattern which we shall sell for ONE DOLLAR EACH. Silk, Crepe, and Lawn.

Prices to be made in the lowest prices.

Gentleman Hats Bleached and pressed in the best manner.

1852. NEWTON BROTHERS.

**RED APPLES**—30 lbs. Shred Dried Apples, being a very desirable lot, for sale by June 18. NEWTON BROTHERS.

**PICKLED OYSTERS**, for sale by June 25. NEWTON BROTHERS.

**WEDDING LOTS FOR SALE.**

SIX HOUSE LOTS on Spruce and Warner Streets, for sale on reasonable terms.

Apply to

J. H. G. W. PEPPER.

June 18.

**NEWTON BROTHERS.**

**NEW STRAW BONNETS,**

now opening at

A. SHERMAN'S, 261 Thames street.

**COOKING STOVES**,

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1852. AUGUST FRANCIS.

**NEW STRAW BONNETS,**

now opening at

A. SHERMAN'S, 261 Thames street.

**MILLINERY.**

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18